COURTNEY IN FIRST AT THE PIGHTING GROUNDS. Courtney had with him several friends who per lip, but such advice was unnecessary, as a moler, more confident figurer could hardly be found. After break fast a trolley car was board. d, and after as invigorating ride the brick buildings and tall chimneys of the famous electrical works were seen straight ahead. At the outrance to the laboratory the party was connted by a high picket fence, through which a watchman scrutinized all hands. The managers of the fight soon explained matters, so that a big gate was swung back and the battle ground left the train at Brick Church had not yet arwith Courtney. He walked around the grounds coking at everything in open-mouthed apparently oblivious to the fact that he was ut to face a human cyclone that meant in sensibility to him before the jig was up. Peter on took a chair in the photographer's office and chatted quietly with his seconds. The man from Trenton was still in good spirits and the small crowd of persons who were there to see the fun marvelled at his self-control.

'Ain't you afraid Corbett will knock your head off?" asked one of the workmen who stood

ground the fighters. "Naw!" said Courtney. "He's got to hit hard to do that, for me nut is well set."

CORBETT ARRIVES. Here he comes?" shouted a small boy when the creaking of the big gate announced the arrival of the champion. Everybedy shook hands with Corbett as he sauntered down the gravel walk to the place where his opponent was sitting.
"How do you do?" exclaimed Corbett, extend-

ing his hand to Trenton's pride. Howdy?" replied Peter in turn, as he looked the tall fighter full in the face. "It's a nice day for this little affair of ours.

pemarked Jim, smiling grimly. Ain't it?" was the slow rejoinder, and Courtney turned on his heel.

looks like a tough customer," said Cor bett, "and I think he'll take quites punching." sun was now shining brightly, and the heat became so oppressive that everybody chairs in a small wooden building where greasy workmen were pottering over all sorts of things electric.

Over at the Black Maria, which has been fully described in THE SUN, several attendants were busy fixing the kinetograph, so that there might be no slips or mistakes in photographing the impending struggle. The Maria, as the building in which Edison's wonderful machine is located is called, reminded everybody of a huge coffin. It was covered with black tar paper, secured to the woodwork by big metal-topped nails, and was the most dismai-looking affair the sports had ever seen. Inside the walls were painted black, and there wasn't a window of any description, barring a little slide which was directly beside the kinetograph and could be or closed at the will of the operator. rered like a drawbridge by means of ropes pulleys, and weights, so that the sunlight could strike squarely on the space before the machine. The ring was 14 feet square. It was roped on two sides, the other two being the heavily padded walls of the building. The floor was planed walls of the building. The floor was planed walls of the strike with rosin. All battles desided in this arean must be fought under a special set of rules. A round lasts a little over one minute, with a rest of a minute and a last

GETTING READY FOR THE BATTLE.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the managers told the pugilists to get ready. Corbett prepared for the battle in the photographer's private room, while Courincy discobed in a shanty just beyond. Corbett stripped in a jiffy, Woodthorpe untying his shoes for him and arranging his clothes over the back of a chair. When he was in the nude the champion presented a magnificent spectacle. Though a triffe fat, his wonderful chest and back development, and his long, sinewy arms showed that he was in pretty good trim. His legs were rather thin, as they always have been, but he showed there was great strength in them by the upand-down movement of the muscles when he walked across the floor. He didn't put on his fesh-colored Jersey, or his blue trunk, such as he wears when he gives his sparring exhibitions, but he simply pulled on a red clastic breech-clout and slipped his feet into black fighting shoes, in other words, he made careful preparations for a fight and not a boxing bout for points. He was in excellent spirits, although he worried considerably over Brady's absence. But when the hustling manager arrived later, with the excuse that he didn't wake up in time to carch the early train, Corbett evidently felt relieved.

Courtney, meanwhile, was getting ready, with the assistance of his friends. He showed that he was in the finest possible shape, for his flesh was clear, his muscles flexible, and his bedy ahard as nalls. He put on a pair of his cight, he hocked like a typical prize flather. His lair was en a canvas cot bed, slapping the knuckles of his left hand with the fingers of his right, he looked like a typical prize flather. His lair was cut close with the exception of a small pompadour that made Corbett laugh when he saw it. First rate."

Some of the spectators though the looked pale a cound the gills, but bly McVey, after talking with him, said:

"He's a dead game fellow and fears nothing."

He's a dead game fellow and fears nothing."

FIVE OFNCE GLOVES. Woodthorpe's suspicious looking valise was now opened in Corbett's quarters and two sets of gloves were produced. One set were two curees and the other five. Corbett put on a pair of the big gloves and playfully punched McVey in the chin to try them. Then he sat down and "What's the matter?" asked the ever-anxious

"What's the matter?" asked the ever-anxious Feady.
"Why," answered Corbett, "I'm in a quandry, you see, each round only lasts a minute, and with these big bars on my hands I micht not be able to put this fellow out. I'm thinking it night be well to put the small gloves on and be sure of doing the job clean."

At this a messenger was despatched to Courtage to ask him which gloves he preferred. The Trenton boy replied that it made no difference to him, that whatever suited Corbett was agreeable.

to him, that whatever suited Corbett was agreeable.

"I'm here to fight," said he, "and I'll put on hig or small gloves, just as the champeen says."

Corbett then nearly made up his mind to wear the two-ounce gloves, but Mc Vey dissuaded him from it. He said: "You will out this man up a wful, Jim, and then people would say it was brutal. Better wear the big mitts, and if you find you can't do him, why you can shift with his consent to the small ones. But you can do him as it is, for you can make the pillows hurt."

Still Corbett didn't know what to do. He argied that, as the rounds were so short and the rests so long, Courtney would have plenty of time to recover from heavy blows. He also expained that If Courtney succeeded in staying live rounds he corbett would have to work unusually hard in the sixth round to put him out in order to win the purse. Jim had a strong leading toward the small gloves up to within a short time before entering the ring, but Brady and Mav'ey finally succeeded in driving the bless out of his mind.

INTO THE RING THEN 50. INTO THE RING THEY GO.

There was a haif hour's delay now over some defect in the kinetograph, and the fighters sat rattessiy in the quarters, while the sports wandered about the grounds waiting for the fun to begin. But at 11:40 o'clock the chief operator said all was ready, and the march to the fliack Maria began. Corbett and Courtney walked from their dressing rooms fully fifty yards across the yard to the entrance to the fighting iouse, while their seconds followed carrying towels, bottles, sponges, and pulls of water. It was so warm that nearly everytoody carried his cast over his arm and fanned himself with his hat.

The moment Corbett stepped into the ring, he stopped short and exclaimed: "My, but this is small. There's no chance to bring any foot movement into play here, that's sure. A fellow has got to stand right up and fight for his life." Then he examined the ropes and padding very carefully and tried the hooring with his feet, before taking a chair in the corner.

Courtney came into the building a moment or two taker. He loomed calmly at the arrangements, but made no comments. He smiled and incided to those around him, as much as to say. "We wish me!" As he set down he looked hastily as Corbett, and meeting the champlen's steady gase, he grinned a second or two and then cowied. There was still something the matter with the machine, and as the roof had been raised so as to let in the sunlight, the heat was a recrowering. Hoth men began to perspire, and finally Corbett jumped up and drew his chair heat had a marky place.

did anything until Corbett took the initiative, also changed his seat, and the seconds were kept busy fanning the men with towels.

At 11:45 o'clock everything was ready. The men were first requested to pose in fighting attitudes for an ordinary photograph. Then the chief operator told them to get ready for the fight. John P. Eckhardt of this orly was the referee and W. A. Bratly held the watch. In Corbett's corner were his seconds, John McVey and Frank Belcher, with Find Woodthorpe, bottle holder. In Courtney's corner were John Tracey and Edward Allen, secrends, and Sam Lash, bottle holder. Courtney's corner were John Tracey and Edward Allen, secrends, and Sam Lash, bottle holder. Courtney ino. The men were ordered to sinke hands and received instructions as to clinching. Then they went to their corners and waited for the signal to begin the battle. The operators were all ready now, and when the word was given the kinetograph began to buzz. EVERYTHING READY AT LAST.

Courtney evidently thought that his play was to force the flighting, for he rushed sayagely at Corbett and swung a heavy right for the jaw. Corbett dodged the blow and laughed. Peter, however, rushed again, and it was sing and punch for several seconds. Corbett avoided nearly every one of Courtney's heavy swings by the eleverest kind of ducking, and when the Trenton man rushed for a third time, but found nothing in from of him but the ropes, the champion gave a heave laugh. Now, it was Jim's turn to be aggressive and he rushed flercely at his man, tabling him repeatedly in the face with straight TIEST ROUND. to be aggressive and he rushed hercely at his man, jabbing him repeatedly in the face with straight lefts and knocking Peter's head back with every



blow. Try as hard as he might, Courtney could not ward off the hall storm of punches that hadded all over his face and body. But he never for a moment winced. On the contrary, Courtney seemed to like to mix it with the champion, and when Jim landed a wicked upper cut on the chin, just as the round closed, Courtney grinned. Time of the round, I minute and 16 seconds.

SECOND ROUND. It was clearly a case of science versus slugging. Courtney began rushing, and swing some terrible blows, but Corbett avoided them all. Courtney finally landed a pretty stiff one on the champion's head, and got a terrific right-hand swing on the jaw in return. Corbett followed this up with a victous upper cut that made Peter see stars. Then Courtney rushed madly and blindly at Corbett, swinging right and left handers that never landed, but made Jim keep well out of harm's way. Corbett was not hitting hard at all, evidently waiting for an opening to put in a sockdolager when Peter least expected it. Courtney got two smashing lefts in the face and a right hand ripper in the wind, but he was still in the game, and continued to hiff at Jim for all he was worth. Corbett kept well out of the way of the victous blows, however, and laughed good naturedly at the efforts of his rival to do him an injury. Time of the round, one minute and twenty-four seconds.

When Corbett went to his corner he said to McVey:

This feliow is taking some awful punches. It was clearly a case of science versus slugging

When Corbett went to his corner he said to McVey:

"This feliow is taking some awful punches without wincing, and I'm afraid the hig gloves are going to make trouble for me. He is getting a good rest after each round and comes up like a new man." To this McVey replied:

Well, try him hard this next round and find out if you can but him hard the plilows. Then if you can't, it's time to worry." Corbett readily agreed to this, and looked determined when the third round was ordered.

THIRD ROUND.

Corbett planned to try a left-hook punch, a right-hand swing, and a cross counter. Courtney at once rushed at Jim like a wild man. He swung his arms around his head like a wind-naill and aimed blow after blow for Corbett's face. Finally he landed a hot right on Corbett's wind, and Jim went at him with blood in his eye. Courtney was fighting desperately at the time, but when Corbett landed his left-hook punch flush on the Jaw, Peter was knocked flat upon the floor. He was as game as a pebble, however, and after being down seven seconds, he arise and went on with the battle. Corbett showever, and after being down seven seconds, he arise and went on with the battle. Corbett showever a dozen blows on his neck and face, but he showed remarkable nerve and pluck. Time of the round, I minute and 12 seconds.

Corbett's quickness in this round was wonderfor. When he feinted Courtney always jumped five feet away, but when Jim really left fly a hard blow it came so quickly that Courtney couldn't avoid it. Peter's neavy swings were generally wasted, for Jim's judge of distance was simply perfect, and he escaped many a blow by pulling himself just far enough away to let Peter's flats fly past one or two inches from him.

When Courtney went to his corner, Corbett called across the ring:

"Did I hurt you?"

Naw": answered Peter. "There's a buzzing sound in me head, but I guess it's the heat. Everybody had to laugh, including Corbett, wille Peter sponged his face off and got ready for the hext set-to.

FOURTH BOUND. THIRD ROUND.

Corbett knew that the big gloves would work all right now, but concluded not to take any chances, as Courtney was very strong and was still full of fight. So when Peter rushed, Corbett clinched him and then hughingly threw him off. They mixed it up a bit, with Courtney landing more thows than in all of the previous rounds combined. Suddenly, just as time was about to be called, the Trenton fighter handed a heavy swing behind Corbett's left ear, and Jim retainated with a body blow that doubled Courtney up so he was glud to sit down to catch his Time of the round, I minute and 29

seconds.

It was now a certainty that Courtney would not last the six rounds, but his gameness was incomprehensible. He was taking some fierce panething on the neck and Jaw, but he seemed to be made of iron. True, the rounds were not long enough to well demonstrate his staying powers, but it must be remembered that Corbett's heavy blows were enough to take all the fight out of an ordinary boxer.

FIFTH BOUND.

Couriney was still game when he toed the mark. He knew very well that Corbett would seener or later knock him out, but he ddin't dinch a particle, and faced the misci like a man. He tried his old rushing factics, and swing wildly for the jaw, but, as before, Corbett ducked and was never touched. Then Peter fried for the wind, but Corbett banged him on the mouth with a hot right, drawing blood. Jim followed this up with two terrille body blows, and a heavy cross-counter on the Jaw, that seat Courtney up against the wall with a bump. But Peter came back with a tremendous right that Just grazed 'Corbett's Jaw and went over his shoulder. Corbett then punched his man when and where he pleased until time was up, finally doubling him up again with a punch in the wind. Time of the round, I minute and 21 seconds.

seconds.
The moment Corbett sat down he whispered to McVey:
"Now I'll put him out. I'm going to rush him and stug his jaws with both hands. His defence is weak and I can easily beat down his guard. I've got to do it quick, though, for there's only a little over a minute, and that's a precious short time in which to knock a man out. He is dead game and will take some frightful smashes before he goes to sleep."

gains and will loke some frightful smaller to-fore he goes to sleep."

McVey told Corbett he had a cinch, and when the men jumped to the centre of the ring again Hilly Brady smilled as he thought of the fun he'd nave counting the \$4,750 after the battle.

sally Brady smiled as he thought of the fan he'd have counting the \$4.750 after the battic.

SIXTH ROUND.

Corbett cut loose at once. He rushed at his antagonist like an infuriated wild beast and began to beat down his guard. Jim was no longer "Corbett, the actor and gearleman," but "Corbett, the prize fighter," who had no mercy. He swung a pile-driving left that innded squarely on the jaw. Conrtney staggering from the force of the hlow. Then Jim sent his right across on the chin and knocked Peter to the floor in the champion's corner. But Courtney was game to the cod. Instead of quitting as many other flighters would have done under the circ unstances, he struggred to his feet still swinging flercely at the cluelye Corbett, who followed him closely to land the knock-out blow. Along one side of the ring Courtney recled. fighting back with all his might, although he was foo dazed to know where to direct his blowe. His pluck and sand were remarkable, and even Corbett's seconds feit for the poor fellow. Jim had to finish him, however, as a matter of husiness, so he nailed him one on the jaw with his right on the same place. Courtney rolled over gaspling and then half crawled to his knees, but his strength had left him, and he pitches forward on his face insensible. Reference Eckhardt counted off ten seconds, and declared Peter oht.

ORBETT CARRIES COURTNEY TO MIS CORNER. Corbett immediately rushed across the ring, picked Courtney up in his arms and carried him to his corner, where he helped bring him to his senses by pinching his ears and slapping his hands. A few moments later, when Trenton's Pride opened his eyes, he smilled faintly and said.

said;
"I was all right until I struck the floor. Then I couldn't quite place myself. This Corbett is much stronger and a harder litter than Fitz-simmons, and can lick him, sure. I've tackled both and I know what it is."

Corbett shook him warmly by the hand and exclaimed: "Say, my boy, I give you credit for being one of the piuckiest man I ever faced. You put up a great fight and did wonderfully well. You took an awful punching, and I want to congratulate you."

APTES THE PIGHT WAS OVER. Then the fighters their seconds and friends hurried out of the Black Maria and were soon ready for the trip back to New York. Before leaving the laboratory Corbett was introduced to Edison's two sons, who seemed delighted to grasp the hand that did up Courtney.

Corbett was elated over his success, but he said that Courtney had really faced him but two rounds under Gueensberry rules, or six minutes in all. He said he knew the public would give credit to Courtney for staying six rounds, but they would not consider that each round was of a minute's duration. Courtney at once claimed that he stayed longer than Charley at once claimed that he stayed longer than Charley Mitchell, as the Englishman was knocked out by Corbett in three rounds, but he soon changed his mind on that point.

Two years ago pesterday Corbett beat Sullivan at New Urlenus, so that Jim's latest triumph can be regarded as a sort of universary. When the party reached the railroad station, a crowd of 2,000 or more men, women, and children covered the platform and filled the waiting rooms.

covered the platform and filled the waiting rooms.

The fact that there had been a fight at the laboratory was known by everybody, but the particulars were tacking. Corbett took a seet in the waiting room, and was immediately surrounded. One man walked coolly forward and touched Corbett on the lapel of his coat. Then he walked back just as coolly, while the crowd couldn't understand his audacity. The fellow, as Corbett explated, simply wanted to tell his friends that he had touched Corbett, but not thannually, of course. Finally a young man with glasses perched close to the tip of his nose placked up course are not placed. ncked up courage enough to say: "Are you Mr. Corbett:" "Yes," was Jim's reply. "What can I do for

you?"
"Well, you had a fight up at Edison's to-day, and I want to know did you knock anylody

and I want to know did you knock anybody out?"

No! No!" laughed Corbett. "I just had a friendly boxing match with my trainer. Mc Vey, over there, so that Mr. Edison could work his new-fangled machine."

"Oh, that was it, eh? Well, you must be very clever. That Mc Vey is an awful big man." Then the young man walked away, while Corbett longed for the arrival of the 2 o'clock train. When it finally did roll into the station, Jim and his followers, together with Courtney, jumped into the smoking car and were soon on the ferryboat. They all gaves algh of relief when they landed at the foot of Barkley street, out of the reach of Jersey justice. All hands repaired to Johnny Eckhardt's place, where lunch was served, and Corbett opened wine. Courtney by this time had recovered his former equilibrium, and after drinking several glasses of fizz as if it were beer he exclaimed:

"I tell you what it is, boys, this here stuff is itable to change your color if you take enough of it." Then he took another gulp, and at a late hour last night he had no idea of returning to Trentoh.

It was the original intention of the promoters

Trenton.

It was the original intention of the promoters of the affair to have John L. Suilivan stand up before Corbett for six rounds, but Sullivan wanted \$25,000 for his services.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Closing Session Devoted to the Problem of the Lasmployed.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.-This was the fifth and closing day of the annual general meeting of the American Social Science Association. It has been one of the most notable meetings ever held and the popular daily attendance larger. The attendance last evening of intelligent men and women to hear Charles Dudley Warner's paper on "The Elmira System" taxed the ca-pacity of the large hall, and there was often applause and other manifestations of approval. During the meetings twenty-four carefully prethe Department of Education, 9; of Health, 6; They were all upon subjects relating to the com fort, safety, prosperity, and happiness of organized society and of the individual members

The association organized this morning in the Department of Social Economy, Chairman F. B. Sanborn presiding, who made a voluminous report on "The relief of the unemployed in the United States during the winter of 1893-4." He

The problem of the unemployed in our country, although we have heard so much about it for a year or two past, is small indeed, if com-

try, although we have heard so much about it for a year or two past, is small indeed, if compared with the question as it has long presented itself to the overcrowded populations of Europe. Very many of our recently unemployed people were newcomers from these very European lands, invited here, as they thought, by our superior attractions for the handworkers, and it was true, as facts collected show, that without exception, in all parts of our country north of the old line of secession, the great preponderance of applicants for aid or work were recently arrived foreign-born persons. Other causes, strictly political, tended to increase the alleged distress beyond its natural limits."

Included in the report were detailed and statistical statements of the methods adopted in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and many other cities for the relief of the unemployed during the distresses of last winter. The conclusions arrived at were that the alleged distresses of a great many were selfishly magnified so as to be out of all proportion to the real facts that the indolent and unworthy were more clamorous than those who were really most in need of aid, and that much harm was done, and much to enourage idleness and crime by the generous and almost unstinted exercise in too many instances of an unwise, even if praiseworthy, charity. The concluding paper, on "Relief for the Unemployed," was by Mrs, C. R. Lowell of New York. She not being present, it was read by Margaret Welch. It advocated friendly visitations of the applicants for relief and the furnishing of the actually needy with some work that would afford him sustenance in whole or part for himself and his dependents.

SCHICKLING'S SENTENCE ILLEGAL. The Widow Clauss Seemed Pleased with

Andrew Schickling, the coachman and lover of Widow Wilhernina Clauss of 946 Bushwick e, Brooklyn, who was recently sentenced by Police Justice Quigley to nine months' imprisonment in the penitentiary for threatening Mrs. Clauss and thirty days' term additional for assaulting Casper George, her brother, was before Justice Cullen yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. After sentencing Schickling Justice Quigley expressed his regret that there

Justice Quigley expressed his regret that there was no law to punish Mrs. Claus for her confessed misconduct with her coachman. Yesterday Justice Cullen field that there was no such legal punishment for using threatening language as the magistrate had imposed upon Schickling and discharged him from the nine months' sentence. The time he has already served is to be crasifiered as part of the thirty days, so that the amorous coachman will be at liberty on Sept. 30. Mrs. Clauss sat In the gallery with her maid during the proceedings. She seemed to be pleased with the rulling of Justice Cullen.

seemed to be pleased with the ruling of Justice Cullen.

Before going back to the penitentiary Schickling handed the reporters a long written statement that he had prepared in his cell, giving thestory of his relations with Mrs. Clauss. He says Mrs. Clauss made the first advances.

"After she quarrelled with her husband about our rides," he says, "she changed her room, she chose one in the rear of the house so she could see me, she said, as I went about my work. From her window she threw little kisses at me from early until late. One day she put her head on my shoulder and said; 'Darling, can't we find some place whither we can run away together, where we can live and love without fear?"

gether, where we can live and love without fear? "O

Then follows an account of the elopement and the flight to Milwaukee.
Schickling says he will begin a suit for \$50,000 for breach of promise of marriage against the widow just as soon as he gets free.

MORE TROUBLE FOR ACTOR BANNON.

He Gets Out of the Tombs Only to Be

Warner Granville Bannon, a variety actor, was discharged on Thursday from the Tombs, where he had been locked up for two weeks on a charge of forgery. He was immediately rear rested and brought to Brooklyn on a charge of having abandoned his wife, Mamie Elizabeth having abandoned his wife, Mamle Elizabeth Shannon. During his examination in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday morning. Flossie Bradford, a woman with whom he admitted he had been living and with whom he had been che gaged in a theatrical venture, declared that he had married her in Montreal soon after the desertion of his wife. Justice Walsh directed him to pay his wife \$5 a week, and, not being able to furnish bonds, he had to go to fail.

If he can't get the bonds he will have to go to he penitentiary for six months. In addition to his matrimonial entanglements, the prisoner has also an account to settle with the United States authorities. Three years ago he joined the United States navy under the name of W. Barnett, but soon deserted and went to Montreal.

Mrs. Elibogan's Beath Probably Accidental. It is probable that the death of Mrs. Max Ellbogan, who was overcome by gas a her home, 215 East Fifty-sixth street, on Thursday night, was accidental, and not a case of suicide, as was at first supposed. According to the story as was at first supposed. According to the story told by persons living in the house there had for some time been a leak in the gas pipe in Mrs. Elibogan's room. In Thursday afternoon she went to her room, saying that she was going to take a nap. When her husband came home a few hours later he found the room filled with gas and his wife dead. A fact that discredits the theory of suicide is that all the windows in the room were wide open.

The woman's husband. Charles Grogau, and Joseph Cox, who were burned by an explosion caused by Elibogan lighting a match in the gas-filled room, were reported at the Flower Hospital yesterday as improving.

Compartment Cars on Peausylvania Limited. Oh and after Sunday, with inst. compartment cars, containing nine compartments, entirely separate from each other, eving perfect seclession to those desiring it, will be added to the service of the Pennsylvania Limited which is the original and only perfectly equipped timited train between New York and Chicago. 4dio. BY CAUCUS DICTATION.

THE APPORTIONMENT ARTICLE OR DEREDATO A THIRD READING.

Two Republicans Join the Democrats in Voting Against It-It Provides for Fifts Senators and 150 Assemblymen, but the Province Increasing the Terms of Assemblymen to Two Years In Stricken Out. and One Year Substituted Therefor-The Registration Article Again Taken Up, Discussed, and Ordered to a Third Rending

ALBANY, Sept. 7.-When the Constitutional onvention met this morning, Mr. Forbes called up his motion for the appointment of a new committee of five on the waters of commercial use in the State, except of the Ningara River.

The Charities article was reported by Chale man Lauterbach. According to the provisions of the article supervision of the Elmira Reform-atory is lodged with the State Prisons Committee Instead of the State Board of Charities institutions for epileptics and idiots are placed under the supervision of the State Board of Charities instead of the Lunacy Commission; and the payment of public moneys to charitable institutions is allowed as at present, except that no public financial aid shall be granted for religious instruction.

The debate on the apportionment was then resumed. Mr. Cookinham analyzing the Senate districts, to show that they were fairly divided. Mr. Mantanye moved that the vote by which the amendment which he proposed, providing for blennial sessions, was lost, be reconsidered,

to be voted on at noon. Carried.

Mr. Mulqueen said that the Republicans had so arranged the districts that increased popula-tion of the cities would have no representation, and so that the Legislature would always be ontrolled by the country districts. The membership of the Legislature should not be in-creased. This was not the year for that. The apportionment would disfranchise 700,000, array the rich against the poor, and religion against religion. He offered a substitute, leav-ing the Constitution as it is.

Mr. Nicoll attacked the apportionment from the point of view of Republican partisanship, calling upon some one of the Republicans to have manhood enough to stand out and confess the true object of the apportionment.

Mr. E. R. Brown said that the minority were

the custodians of stolen goods which they were not willing to restore. They would divide and Mr. Jenks replied with a speech against the

pportforment. He declared that the majority could not win with the apportionment as it was drawn, as it was not an apportionment, but an assassination. President Choate occupied the last twenty

minutes of the debate. He said that he took his place among the Democrats so that he might imbibe some of the lofty and non-partisan spirit which had marked their course since the Convention met. He still believed, as he had apportionment should be made fairly and present apportionment filled those conditions. If an apportionment should be made so as to divide the legislative districts between the two parties which happen to have about equal strength, then this apportionment was unfair should be defeated; if it should be a division of districts so as to give the people fair rep-resentation, then it should be adopted. This is what this apportionment accomplishes. He so much invective until the word "fraud" of Mr. Bowers had been magnified into "assassination" by Mr. Jenks.

principal Democrats and ridiculed their exaggeration and their sudden assumption of virtue after the apportionment of 1892. The way to make an apportionment is we leave out politics.

That is the test of it. I the were disregarded, then the apportionment would be adopted without question, except that some citizens might fear that too much indulgence had been shown to the two great cities at the lower end of the State. There had never been equal popular representation in the Legislature, and there could never be. The Legislature must be made up by districts and counties. Claim had been made that the wealth of New York had not been represented. Who owned the harbor of New York city, which was the basis of her wealth? Was if the city? Eriemight as well lay claim to that other wonder of the world, the cataract of Niagara. Taking up the scheme of apportionment of securing a representation of the thickly populated districts, Mr. Choate quoted from the Constitutions of teorgia, Florida, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Malne to show that in those States the provisions were much more stringent.

Mr. Becker offered an amendment and Mr. Lincoln offered another. The minority leaders protested that no amendments could be received, but that the vote must be taken forthwith. To offer amendments would be to change the whole bill, which had been under debate for four days.

Mr. Mereness's amendment striking out the out question, except that some citizens might

the whole bill, which had been under debate for four days.

Mr. Mereness's amendment striking out the provision in regard to Assemblymen was lost.

Mr. Becker's amendment providing that Assemblymen shall serve only one year, being elected annually, was adopted.

Mr. Mantanye's legislative biennial session amendment was lost.

Mr. Bowers moved to reduce the number of Assemblymen to 128. Lost.

Mr. Biack moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Lost.

The Democrate called for tellers after the

Mr. Finack moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Lost.

The Democraty called for tellers after the vote had been announced, and many points of order were raised, the purpose being to defer the vote until after the recess. The minority insisted that the railing of the Chair in admitting amendments after 12 o'clock was erroneous. Calls for the re-reading of proposed amendments, points of order, and objections, raised such an uproar that nothing could be heard while the tellers were counting the delegates standing.

standing.
The amendment offered by Mr. Lincoln was adopted by a party vote of \$4 to 51. The amendment reads: ment reads:

The Senate shall consist of fifty members. The Senates elected in the year 1800 shall hold their offices for three years, and their successors shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of 150 members, who shall be chosen for one year.

The minority insisted that the apportionment should be read, and it was read in full.

Mr. Harhite offered an amendment to section 3, taking the Fifth ward of Rochester from the Forty-third Senate district and putting it in the Forty-fourth. Adopted,

Mr. Corcoran offered an amendment leaving the reapportionment to be made by the Legislature. Lost.

Mr. Hecker offered an amendment as follows:

Every county having four or more Senators shall

Mr. Hecker offered an amendment as follows:

Every county having four or more Senators shall have a full ratio for each Senator, and no city or county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and the senators that the Senators and senators the counties of Sen York and Kings or show, unless the counties of Sen York and Kings or in which case the York and Brookly a new consolidated, in which case the York and Brookly are consolidated, in which case the York and Brookly as for four mental or the senator of the senator of the senator of the senator of the senators and always be composed of fitty members, except that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be sentified on such radio, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.

Amid much confusion, at the o'clock recess.

Amid much confusion, at 1 o'clock recess was taken until 3 P. M. ATTERNOON SESSION

When the Convention met this afternoon Mr. Vedder was recognized by Mr. Choate. Mr. Vedder said that Just before the Committee of the Whole rose, when the recess at 1 o'clock was taken, Mr. Becker offered an important amendment which some delegates desired to debate. He noved that the Convention again go in Committee of the Whole, and that Mr. Becker's amendment be considered at once, a vote to be taken on the amendment at 43 o'clock.

Mr. McClure noved as an amendment that all amendments may be discussed at the pleasure of the delegates before being voted on. This was lost by a strict party vote—ayes, 55; noes.

was lost by a strict party vote—ayes, 45; noca.

Air. Vedder's motion was adopted, and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Becker amendment, and it was adopted without debate. The committee then rose and recorted progress on the apportionment amendment, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Vedder moved to disagree with the report of the committee, and that the apportionment be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Bowers said that the committee should be allowed to all again, as the consideration of the apportionment amendment had not been concluded, and several amendments were pending in Committee of the Whole.

President Choste heid that the point was not well taken. Mr. Corcoran said that decision was what was expected.

The roll was then called on ordering the previous question on Mr. Vedder's motion.

Mr. Bowers (Ben.) said Mr. Vedder's motion was to be put in direct violation of the ruies.

Mr. Bush (Bun.) said the procedure to be taken was one taken by the Republican majority to stide smeandments, in a studied violation of the ruies. He referred to the procedure as gaz law.

Mr. Boche said it was proposed to railroad EACH GENUINE BOTTLE law.

Mr. Roche said it was proposed to railroad this amendment through without consideration is Committee of the Whole. He hoped the proceedings and work of the Convention would re-

with in uniting the Democracy of the State, whether Hillites or Clevelandites, in opposition to this proposed Constitution.

Mr. Root said the tactics of the minority were for delay only. Sufficient time had been allotted to the discussion of the amendment.

Mr. Choate said the time fixed for considering the apportionment in Committee of the Whole was substantially fixed and agreed upon by the Democrats. Full consideration had been allowed. Any intimation that the rules had been violated was not true.

The previous question was ordered by a party vote of 38 to 58. The roll was then called on the motion to advance the apportionment to the order of third reading. During the call many delegates explained their votes, but nothing of note was said except a general warning from the Democrats that the people would repudiate the apportionment at the pools. Every bemocrat voted against the apportionment, and every Republican stood for it except Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Dean.

Mr. Cassidy, in explaining his vote, said that Cassidy, in explaining his vote, said that

did not approve of the principles of the apportionment.

Mr. Veeder of Brooklyn said that if the apportionment would unite the Hilland the Cleveland
Demograves he was willing, and he challenged
the united Demograve to the conflict.

Mr. Dresident, we are making history. For the first
time in the history of New York a Constitutional Convention, at the dictation of a Republican carcus, is about to induct into the fundamental law of the State a matter of mere political expediency. A Constitution should represent those great principles on which fair-minded
and honest men can substantially agree; not
those controverted questions on which parties
may fairly divide. For those gentiemen who
believe in this proposition I have the most profound respect, but for those cuckoos who mildly
murnar when the Magwamps speak, who
blindly follow where folly leans, I can only entertain that pity which must find its consummation in contempt. In the language of
Shakespeare:

—To thise own self be true.

To thine own self be true.

And it must follow as the night the dawn.

Thou caust not then be raise to any man.

Therefore, as the risk of being read out of "Therefore, at the risk of being read out of the party by the organized verbosity from Newburgh, I vote: No."

The apportionment was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 84 to 54. As advanced it provides for fifty Senators, those elected in 1893 to serve for three years and the succeeding Senators for two years in order to bring about their election in even numbered years; and for 150 Assemblymen to be elected annually. No single county shall ever have more than one-third of the representation in the State Senate, and if New York and Brooklyn are consolidated they shall not have more than one-third of the representation in the state Senate, and if New York and Brooklyn are consolidated they shall not have more than one-half. The boundaries of the Senate districts and the number of Assemblyment allotted to each county are as already printed, with the exception that the Fifth ward of Rochester is taken from one Mouroe district and added to the taken from one Monroe district and added to the other in order to bring about a better equality. The amendment contains no provision for bien-nial sessions. Hecess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION. At the evening ression the Committee on Rules reported favorably the rule providing that the final passage of amendments shall be-gin on Taceday next, and Mr. Root gave notice that he would move a call of the house on that

lay. The Republican caucus held to-day decided t The Republican caucus held to-day decided to adopt the proposed amendment offered by W. H. Nichols, providing for personal registration in cities and in villages of 5,000, and in all the rest of the State except on the first day of registration. This amendment, consideration of which was interrupted by the apportionment amendment, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the question being on the motion of Mr. Roche to substitute the foliowing:

Laws shall be made for the registration of voters and for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby stablishes. Mr. Roche said it was offensive to accentuate

Mr. Roche said it was offensive to accentuate in the Constitution the assertion that there was no fraud in the country districts. He insisted that there was fraud there, and told a story about repeaters being brought here from Vermont. He quoted from a Democratic paper the assertion that farmers worth \$250,000 insisted upon having \$2 apiece "for their time" or they would not vote. Such a construction as the amendment proposed should not be adopted, but the whole matter should be left to the Legislature.

The friends of the canals, who are here in favor of a proposition to allow a debt to be incurred for canal improvement by the Legislature, without submitting the question of the debt to the people, are much alarmed to-night at the reported intention of Chairman Cady of the Canal Committee to force the issue to-morrow on the amendment which provides that any canal debt must be submitted to the people.

They say that, with the light attendance of Saturday, they are sure to be defeated, while with a full Convention they would win. They say that, with the light attendance of Saturday, they are sure to be defeated, while with a full Convention they would win. They say that, with the light attendance of Saturday, they are sure to be defeated, while with a full Convention they would win. They say they will oppose Chairman Cady's amendment at the poils.

The Committee on Rules reported the following time limits on debates: Charitles article, four hours: forestry preservation, two hours, and the taking of Niagara water for commercial purpasses, thirty minutes. The limits were adopted.

STOUT AND KETCHAM FIGHT AGAIN. Red Hank's Rival Livery Men Who Can't Agree.

RED BANK, Sept. 7.-John W. Stout, Jr., and Lemuel Ketcham, both in the livery business, with stables almost adjoining on Maple avenue, have been quarrelling for a long time. About a year ago, in a quarrel over a prospective customer, they got into a fight at the railroad station and Stout drew a pistol, and might have used it had not bystanders interfered. Each had the other arrested and both were fined.

Each had the other arrested and both were fined.

Ketcham has been at Seabright most of the time during the summer, but the two men have met at times, and the result has usually been that somebody got hit. To-day about 4:30 o'clock Ketcham was standing in the doorway of the building in Broad street occupied by Adams Express and the Western Union Telegraph Company when Stout came along. It is not certain who started the fight, but the two were at it, at short notice. Stout had a pair of shoes in a box. He threw them at Ketcham and ketcham got in a couple of good blows. Stout was knocked down. Stout got a croquet mallet from in front of an adjoining toy store and drove Ketcham into C. A. Minton & Co.'s drug store. Somebody broke one of Minton's show-cases. People interfered and finally Stout and Ketcham left by different routes.

The Rev. Dr. Colville Changes His Faith. BINGHANTON, Sept. 7.-At a meeting of the Presbytery of Binghamton yesterday afternoon the Rev. G. Murray Colville, D. D., heretofore one of the most prominent Methodist ministers one of the most prominent Methodist ministers of the Wyoming Conference, was received into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Colville gave as his reasons for wishing to change his faith that he preferred the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church and also its form of government. Dr. Colville left last night for Jamestown, having received a call from the First Presbyterian Church at that place. It is said that Dr. Colville will in a short time be transferred to the First Presbyterian Church at Buffalo.

Pield Day of the Patriarche Militant. CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 7. - Vesterday was the siggest day Cortland has known for many years. it was the annual field day of the Patriarchs Militant of the State of New York. Twenty-five visiting cantons from all over the State, with 700 men, were in the parade, Canton Lincoln of Syracuse won the prize drill without competition. A dance in the evening wound up the day for the visitors.

Apollinaris

BEARS TWO YELLOW LABELS, ONE PICTORIAL, THE OTHER, ROUND THE NECK, WITH "APOLLINARIS" ACROSS A RED TRIANGLE. THE CORK IS BRANDED " THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY. IMITED." A

HATTIE TEARNED TO BE FREE.

Her Revolt Against Her Parents Cost Spanking and Her Clothen. Hattie Appelbaum and her mother have quar-relled frequently of late. The subject of the tiffs was a man. Hattie is 24 years old and thinks she is able to take care of herself. Last Thurs day she ratt away from her home at 45 First street. She took along all her own clothing.

some of her mother's, and some jewelry.

The mother, with the aid of the grocer's boy raced Hattle to 131 Orchard street on Friday morning. The daughter was found asleep on a sefa attired in a nightgown. Without further ado, Mrs. Appelbaum administered to her laughter a thorough and comprehensive spanking. Mrs. Appelbaum is not a large woman, but she has a strong right arm. The spanking was so effectual that the daughter says that ugly lne and yellow marks remain upon her body

blne and yellow marks remain upon her body.
Mrs. Appelbaum then took possession of the
girl's clothing and left her to either come
home, as her mother desired her to do, or face
the world, as an independent girl, as the girl
wished to do, with only the night dress as her
wardrobe.

Hattle horrowed a dress from a neighbor and
went to the Essex Market Police Court and obtained a summons for her mother to appear in
court and show cause why she should not give
up the clothing. Hattle created a scene in court
by dramatically demanding justice and refusing to so home with ner mother. Police Justice
Simus dismissed the case and advised her to return. Mrs. Appelbaum wept bitterly during the
accene.
The mother's story is that her husband keeps
a pool groom and restaurant at 27 Delancey

The mother's story is that her husband keeps a pool room and restaurant at 27 Delancey street. The old folks have made money, and as Hattle is the only daughter at home and the youngest son is in school, they desired to retire from business and establish a home at Passaic. Hattle called Passaic a wilderness and refused point blank to live anywhere in New Jersey except at Seabright, where she would have a chance to meet eligible young men. Hattle was engaged to a young engraver named Horross. He asked for the girl's hand, but as he had no steady employment and had been in the country only three years, the parents refused to allow him to marry the girl unless he lived for two years at home with them. Hattle wished to be independent, and refused to accept this condition, but did not release Horross from his engagement. The days of their plighted troth were as ruffled as the usual course of true love. The engagement was broken and the girl left home.

home.
The mother says she is almost heartbroken. She wished to give the girl a good home, but Hattle preferred to live with a woman who did east side detective work for Detective Sergeants McCauley and Jacobs.

Hattle said she lived as in a cage. Her mother vished her to marry her uncle and when she rewished her to marry her uncle and when she re-fused she was whipped. Her parents compelled her to work in the pool room and restaurant without pay. She wanted to be free to marry the man she pleased, live where she desired, and above all not to go with her parents to Passaic.

LOVE'S TROUBLES. Maggie Wants Company-Wolf's Queer

Maggie Schneider, aged 19 years, of 318 Stockon street, Williamsburgh, and Stephen Hines, a young printer, are lovers against her father's Her father caught Maggie with her sweetheart on Wednesday night and ordered her to go home. He scolded her when she got there, and she left him and went to a friend in the same house. When she asked for her clothing on Thursday morning her father refused to let her have anything, and she went to the Lee

Avenue Police Court and got a summons for him. He failed to appear in court yesterday. "I am 19 years old," said she, "and Steve Hines is my sweetheart. I like him, but my father does not. My father doesn't want me to keep company, but I think I have a right to have a sweetheart. After my work in the tailor

assertion that farmers worth \$230,000 insisted upon having \$2 apiece "for their time" or they would not vote. Such a construction as the amendment proposed should not be adopted, but the whole matter should be left to the Legislature.

Col. Morton of Brooklyn defended the amendment as offered, as did Mr. Goodelle, Mr. Dickey and Mr. McClure supported Mr. Roche's motion. Mr. McIntyre offered an amendment providing that personal registration shall not apply to villages of less than 8,000.

Mr. Augustus Frank upheld the original amendment on the ground that it was difficult to get to the poils in the country districts. There was no chance for fraud in the country districts. He had never heard of any.

Mr. McClure offered an amendment striking out the exemption of the country districts from personal registration. Lost 33 650a, a party vote.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment providing that in districts partly in the city and partly in the country the voters outside the city lines need not register personally. Adopted.

The amendment was then reported favorably to the Convention.

Mr. Marshall offered an amendment providing that in districts partly in the city and partly in the country the voters outside the city lines need not register personally. Adopted.

The amendment was then reported favorably to the Convention.

Mr. Marshall offered an amendment providing for forestry preservation was taken up just before the adjournment until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The smendment was then reported favorably to the Convention.

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The smendment wa

Capt. Lundborg declares that he has letters patent issued by this Government protecting an improvement in the construction of the hulls of screw propeller vessels by which their shafts are so placed that they are always readily ac-cessible for inspection. He contends that his idea has been infringed in the construction of

idea has been infringed in the construction of the new vessels. Capt. Lundborg's lawyer, Malcolm It. Lawrence, says he will enter suit for \$300,000 damages. The two ships are of 15,000 tons each and are nearly completed.

James A. Wright, Jr., of the American line said yesterday that the matter was entirely between the Cramps and Capt. Lundborg.

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 7.—Charles Cramp said to-day that he knew nothing about Capt. Lundborg's suit. He admitted that it was possible that some such action might be taken.

"I do not think it would be advisable," he said, "to discuss a case which, I have put in the hands of a lawyer, and which will come before the court to be disposed of. I could not give you an intelligible explanation of the device which is claimed to be an infringement. I will say, however, that Capt. Lundborg is not unknown to me nor to this firm. He has visited this yard and tried to sell us a device some time ago which he now alleges we have infringed upon. It is the first time in my experience that I have ever heard of any portion of a ship's hull being the subject of a patented right. Capt. Lundborg has claimed patents at times for designa in the lines of vessels, but the line of ships has never been made the subject of patents that I ever heard of."

They Have No Redress. Judge McAdam of the Superior Court has de-

cided that the uniformed employees of the Street Cleaning Department may be dismissed by the Commissioner without charges having been preferred and without trial. The matter was brought before him by the application of two discharged employees who sought to be reinstated by certiorari, claiming that they should have had a hearing upon the charges made against them. Judge McAdam says that the discipline of the department requires that the commissioner be empowered to remove the uniformed workmen without trial. The decision does not amply to the clarical force of the ion does not apply to the clerical force of th department.

The Last Night of " Lalia Rookh." To-night will bring the spectacle of " Lalla Rookh" to a prosperous and brilliant close in Pain's out-door theatre at Manhattan Beach. The season has been unusually successful. Du ing the months of June, July, and August there was only one postponement on account of wea-ther, and the attendance particularly on Thurs-day and Saturday evening, exceeded that of previous years by a large majority. As a fitting close a most attractive programme has been ar-ranged for this evening.

End of the Manhattan Beach Scangu. The Munhattan and Oriental Hotels will close heir doors on next Monday morning. The last concert will be given by Gilmore's band on Sunday evening and the last fireworks show to-night. The tilmore hand, under the leadership of Mr. Victor Herbert, has been very popular. A special programme has been prepared for to-day and to-morrow, in which Mme. Ida Klein. Signor Victor Clodio, and Mr. Edward O'Mahony will take part.

His Skuil Fractured by a Saloon Resper. Saloon-keeper Parinino Lemmo of 107 Navy street, Breeklyn, and Peter Daly had a fight in the hall of the saloon yesterday afternoon. When It ended the latter was found unconscious from a fracture of the skull. Italy was removed in the Homeopathic Haspital. The dectors think is will not recover. Lemmo was arrested. The sound is supposed to have been inflicted with an iron bar. KNIGHTS ON STRIKE, TOO.

MENT WORKERS HAVE GONE OUT

SEVERAL THOUSAND MORE GAR. The Orlevances Are the Same - A Ritich in the Settlement with the Contractors Re-

There was a hitch vesterday in the settlement

the Contractors' Association. It arose because the strikers suspected a trick from the reall-

ness with which the contractors agreed to their

terms. They feared that the contractors would

repudiate the agreement as soon as their present contracts were carried out. So they decided to

require each contractor to give a bond of from

\$100 to \$500, according to the number of ma-

chines in his shop, that he would abide by the agreement for one year. These bonds were to be

indorsed by real estate owners or other business

tween the striking east side coat makers and

The contractors were astounded at the change in the situation and at once called a meeting at Roberts Hall, 200 East Broadway. There the Executive Board of the Contractors' Association met a committee of the strikers. After the meeting B. Witkowski, the Secretary of the association, said to a Sun reporter "We cannot accept these new terms, Yesterday we agreed as to hours and wages, and now they want to pin a tail to the agreement. Why even Secretary Reichers of the United Garment Workers said that this bond business is absurd. The Contractors' Association and committees from the various unions will meet again to-day and try to end the trouble. It was stated that bonds were given by thirty-two association contractors and forty outside contractors.

The overcost and sack cost makers belonging to the United Garment Workers struck in twenty-six shops for the same grievances as the tailors vesterday. The strike of the Knights of Labor clothing

workers was a surprise yesterday to the United Garment Workers, who underestimated their

light. The women were particularly demonstra-tive.

"Fellow slaves," said Barondess, who wore a Prince Albert suit of the latest cut, "I have come here by the invitation of the United Gar-ment Workers of America to let the press know that there is no such a thing as labor agriators who order strikes before they are absolutely necessary. It was not necessary for you to hav a leader when you struck. Your misery was your leader."

Barondess repeated his speech in the Hebrey fargon. Speeches were made by Samuel Gory, argon. Speeches were made by Samuel Gory.

jargon. Speeches were made by Samuel Gom-pers, Meyer Schoenfeld Charles F. Reichers, who acted as Chairman, and others. Schoenfeld said to the audience: "Don't you think it is right to get bonds from the contractors that they will observe their the contractors that they will be agreement?"
"Yes!" shouted the audience,
"Will you stand out until the battle is won?"
"Yes!" the audience shouted again.
The overflow audience outside was addressed by the same speakers.
S. Freedman of 73 Fifth street and S. Lilling of 95 Lewis street, two K, of L. tallors, were arrested while ordering a strike in the shop of Contractor Eckert, at 105 Avenue C. They were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court and fined \$5 and \$3 respectively.

STRIKE AGAINST A REDUCTION.

The Weavers in the Globe Woollen Mills of UTICA, Sept. 7.-The weavers in the filohe Woollen Mills in this city left their jooms at 8 o'clock this forenoon. About seventy weavers were at work, as all the looms were not running.

The men who left their work are sustained in

their action by those who were formerly em

ployed there, and so there were none to take

their places. The strike is the result of an attempt on the part of the company to enforce a reduction of wages amounting to about 12 per cent. The new schedule was posted Sept. 4, and last night the men agreed to stop work if the old schedule the men agreed to stop work if the old schedule was not returned to by 9 o'clock to-day. The company agreed to return one-half the reduction on heavy weights, but as the work will be on light weights for six or seven months the men would not consider the proposition.

The men say they have met with frequent reaductions since 1889, and where it was once passible to average \$2 per day, they cannot now make over \$1.25 per day with the vary best of luck. They complain bitterly of a system of fines that has grown up by degrees and has become particularly irksome, as the fines have increased in about the same ratio as the wages have decreased. The company alleges a dull market and foreign importations and competition as a reason for the decrease in wages. This, the men say, is not true. They say orders are coming in rapidly and that the worsted department has recently received some very heavy orders.

FOR HUNGRY VISITORS.

A Restaurant Opened in the Basement of the Metropolitan Museum. In compliance with an urgent and continuous demand on the part of visitors to the Metro politan Museum of Art, and to furnish them with a convenience not to be had in the imme-diate neighborhood, the trustees have opened a restaurant in the basement of the Museum building, where visitors can be accommodated with either hot or cold lunch during exhibition

Had No Use for Bibles. Edward Welsh and John Clark pleaded guffey yesterday in the General Sessions before Recorder Smyth to breaking into the Morningside Preebyterian Church, Ninth avenue and 1224 street, on Aug. 2s and stealing a clock. They first stole all the Bibles they could gather up, but as they were leaving the church Clark said to Weish: "W hat's de use of takin' dis stuff? We can't get no dough on it. Swipe de clock." So they threw down the Bibles and stole the clock. Recorder Smyth sentenced them each to State prison for three years and six months,

Mayor Schieren Wan't Permit Fireworks, The members of the Italian Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Brooklyn had arranged to wind up a festival at the church to-night with a pyrotechnic display, but Maror Schleren re-fused to grant a permit on the ground that the courts had held that the city would be respon-sible for any damages resulting from the fire-works. This morning mandamus proceedings will be instituted in the Supreme Court to com-pel the Mayor to grant a permit.

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